

## TORY CABINET-MAKING.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF A SUCCESSFUL REVOLT IN THE PARTY.  
FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

It is now rather more than a week since Mr. Gladstone addressed his dutiful communication to the Queen, and the Kingdom has been during this period without a Government. The old Ministry has disappeared. The new Ministry has not been formed; it is usual to speak of the outgoing Cabinet as holding office until their successors are appointed. But the sense in which Ministers can now be said to hold office is a very limited sense. They transact none but the most indispensable business. They propose no legislation. In ordinary times, the House of Commons meets during the interregnum only to hear a statement. If the statement is not ready, it adjourns for a few days in hopes that the statement will be made at its next meeting. No Cabinet Council is held. The papers continue to publish paragraphs to the effect that a meeting of the Cabinet took place on such a day and that such and such Ministers were present. The paragraphs are misleading. "We no longer meet as a Cabinet," said a Minister yesterday; "we meet in our private capacity, and talk things over. But Cabinet there is none." The country seems to get on fairly well without one. It is governed during this interval, as it is governed at other times, by the Permanent Clerks, who are the Perpetual Draptof this country. It would be more correct to say that it is administered. The departmental work goes on as usual. Negotiations with Russia are at a standstill. No dispatches leave Downing Street. No Continental Cabinet cares to exchange notes with an English Cabinet in its last agonies. No advice is tendered to the Queen. The Queen is actually in consultation with Lord Salisbury and not with Mr. Gladstone. All eyes are turned on the new man. The throngs which but lately gathered in Downing Street have transferred themselves to Arlington Street, and hang about Lord Salisbury's front door. It no longer matters who goes in and out of the official residence which Mr. Gladstone will speedily hand over to his successor. It is the family mansion of the Cecils which has become what Mr. Huxley calls censurable; the point on which the innumerable press agencies are fixed.

In this shelling of Sir Stafford and recognition of Lord Randolph which the Tories now tell you gives Lord Salisbury the support of a united party, Well, there is a sense in which it is united. When a section of the crew mutinies and the captain makes the ring-leader chief mate, the ship's company is, I suppose, united, and the ship sails cheerfully on over smooth seas and beneath blue skies. Lord Randolph yesterday was but a fore-castle hand. To-day he treads the quarter-deck and ordains have gone to the tailor for his spangles. There are few cases on record of such promotion. He knows nothing of administrative or departmental work. He has been simply an ornament of the front bench below the gangway; always, that is, in a position of independence with respect to his leaders. But he has shown immense courage and an almost unmatched clearness of perception. He saw that the old order of things was passing away, and that a new heaven and a new earth must be the abode of the Tories if they were to remain in existence at all. He went in for popularity, and won it. He has become a leader in the party because of the hold he has gained on the country. His abilities are of a high order, and his friends say that he has now reached a position in which he will show that he has also steadiness of aim and soberness of judgment. G. W. A.

for him. The impatient spirit of the period has come upon him in the person of Lord Randolph Churchill. He has been simply turned out of the leadership of the House of Commons. He deserved a better fate. Only a week ago his friends thought it possible he might be sent by for the Queen rather than Lord Salisbury. They never doubted that he would have, at least, a voice and a strong influence in the composition of the Cabinet. They now see him displaced by his ambitious and energetic young rival. But it is still to be said of Sir Stafford that he has borne himself to the end with dignity. He departs in peace and with honor. Nobody accuses him of self-seeking of unscrupulousness, of intrigue or cabal against his colleagues, of disloyalty to his party, of contempt for other than personal ends. But he has undoubtedly missed that position of commanding influence which it was thought he would attain. That failure in courage of the weaker kind which people impute to him is probably due to ill-health. What was said of a different man may be said of Sir Stafford Northcote. His only want was a want of devil. It will not be said of Lord Randolph Churchill.

This is the shelling of Sir Stafford and recognition of Lord Randolph which the Tories now tell you gives Lord Salisbury the support of a united party. Well, there is a sense in which it is united. When a section of the crew mutinies and the captain makes the ring-leader chief mate, the ship's company is, I suppose, united, and the ship sails cheerfully on over smooth seas and beneath blue skies. Lord Randolph yesterday was but a fore-castle hand. To-day he treads the quarter-deck and ordains have gone to the tailor for his spangles. There are few cases on record of such promotion. He knows nothing of administrative or departmental work. He has been simply an ornament of the front bench below the gangway; always, that is, in a position of independence with respect to his leaders. But he has shown immense courage and an almost unmatched clearness of perception. He saw that the old order of things was passing away, and that a new heaven and a new earth must be the abode of the Tories if they were to remain in existence at all. He went in for popularity, and won it. He has become a leader in the party because of the hold he has gained on the country. His abilities are of a high order, and his friends say that he has now reached a position in which he will show that he has also steadiness of aim and soberness of judgment.

The TRAMP PROBLEM.

A NOVEL SOLUTION SUGGESTED.  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There seems to be one easy way to get large sums of money for a good object, viz., which may strike some of your philanthropic rich readers as it strikes me. The tramp question is one which no humane man can pass over easily. The difficulty is that tramps are of two opposite kinds, those who will not work and those who are seeking work, and that no one can tell these apart. Many people are satisfied to assume that nearly all of the former class, but there is one overwhelming evidence against this, that the number is greatly increased, often much more than doubled at times when extensive mines and factories and iron works have suspended operations. Of course then, any remedy attempted must be one suited to both kinds of tramps, that remedy we all know is to provide them with work, but that remedy is not available.

There are objections to this plan, as to all plans. The work is harder, than one would wish to offer to their own support; and it is not quite so hard as public opinion feels it to be; on our own streets we may see respectable men, not particularly muscular, breaking stone day after day at regular wages. Again, elaborate sewing is required not only of the work itself but of the lodging and board which the wages may obtain, and so it is expensive, especially as the cost of food and drink is over average, but to the humane individuals whom I have in mind it is not the primary object to make as much road as possible, but first to secure that the deserving do receive and are not forced to go to the poorhouse to do work which is aptetic and habitual, and, second, to secure that the unemployed are not encouraged but prevented in their intentions of living on charity.

The tramp system has been tried, and has not been a failure, but it is one of those things which have to be done well enough to be done on a somewhat large scale.

In London British consuls reported a town at work.

Private charity cannot be relied on, month after month, to sustain the tramp system, but some special in other directions are numerous and pressing; and any arrangement for tramps which is not an established thing, clearly understood, and put into writing, and made public, and known, and adopted, and made a compensation to those who refuse to receive it, would be of great service to those who are in this class of society. I speak the public word would give something for its roads, and benefit the public, and raise the standard of living of the poor toward the tramp lodging house.

I need not enter into details in addition to that mentioned above, but I will add a few words. It is a remarkable fact that the tramp system, which is not an established thing, clearly understood, and put into writing, and made public, and known, and adopted, and made a compensation to those who refuse to receive it, would be of great service to those who are in this class of society. I speak the public word would give something for its roads, and benefit the public, and raise the standard of living of the poor toward the tramp lodging house.

The amount of money for a good object, viz., which may strike some of your philanthropic rich readers as it strikes me. The tramp question is one which no humane man can pass over easily. The difficulty is that tramps are of two opposite kinds, those who will not work and those who are seeking work, and that no one can tell these apart. Many people are satisfied to assume that nearly all of the former class, but there is one overwhelming evidence against this, that the number is greatly increased, often much more than doubled at times when extensive mines and factories and iron works have suspended operations. Of course then, any remedy attempted must be one suited to both kinds of tramps, that remedy we all know is to provide them with work, but that remedy is not available.

When it became known on Monday afternoon that the old Obadiah had not invited the young Obadiah to Arlington-st., observers predicted trouble. They had not long to wait. The Redistribution Bill had come down from the House of Lords with amendments. Mr. Gladstone asked the House, the case being urgent, to depart from its usual rule and consider those amendments at once. Sir Henry Wolf, one of Lord Randolph's supporters, objected and moved an adjournment. Sir Charles Dilke replied that the Government were acting at the instance of Lord Salisbury, which Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed. Lord Randolph, with a manner rather more hostile than usual, attacked his leader and insisted on an adjournment. He forced a division, and though deserted by his Parliamentary friends and beaten by nearly 300 majority, succeeded in carrying him into the abyss, besides his own band, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Kekes, Mr. Solter-Booth, Mr. Bruce and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

I met a number of Tory members of the House and other important members of the party late that same evening. They were in consternation. Not quick, as a rule, to detect the true inwardness of things, they looked upon this little flank movement of theirs as an indication of the weakness of the party, and, though deserted by his Parliamentary friends and beaten by nearly 300 majority, succeeded in carrying him into the abyss, besides his own band, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Kekes, Mr. Solter-Booth, Mr. Bruce and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The question nominally at issue that Monday evening in the House of Commons was of no great importance, but the manner in which Lord Randolph had dealt with it was decisive. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stands next in authority to Sir Stafford Northcote. It might have been possible for Lord Salisbury to make a Ministry without Lord Randolph, but to make a Ministry from which not only Lord Randolph, but Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and all his following were excluded, was to invite disaster. The incident of Monday was taken to signify that in the struggle between the leaders of the Fourth Party and the leader of the Opposition, Sir Michael had cast in his lot with Lord Randolph. The position of Sir Stafford Northcote as leader had ceased to be tenable. Lord Randolph had made it plain to Lord Salisbury that, whether summoned to Arlington-st. or not, he was capable of taking part in the construction of a Cabinet. He dictated his terms from the outside. They involved, in the first place, the retirement of Sir Stafford Northcote, either to the Upper House and the acceptance either of Sir Michael or of Lord Randolph himself as his successor; both, in either case, with seats in the Cabinet. The young minister is capable of putting things in an idiomatic way, and he summed up his views in the remark that he hoped Lord Salisbury would understand now that his goose had been cooked for him.

Lord Salisbury understood it. By an early post on Tuesday Lord Randolph Churchill received a note asking him to call on Lord Salisbury at 11 that morning. He called. Before noon the two had come to an understanding. A few hours later it was known to everybody in London that the internal dissensions of the Tories were so far composed that it was possible for Lord Salisbury to complete the task assigned him by the Queen. Whether the enemies from without yet prevail against him is a question of to-morrow, not of today. The question who shall have this or that office remains open also. It is interesting, but I shall enter upon no conjectural talk-making. Lord Salisbury, his friends say "of course," takes the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet are not to form part of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Certain younger members of the party who were left out of the last Tory Ministry are to be included in the present. On these terms Lord Randolph concedes in his joyful adhesion to his chief, and condescends to accept the great Secretaries of State.

The fate of Sir Stafford Northcote deserves, even amid the hurry of a crisis, a moment of respectful homage. The march of events has been too rapid

for the Foreign Office, in addition to his titular functions as Prime Minister. Sir Stafford Northcote retires from the House of Commons, is led gently upstairs into the Lords, accepts a Peerage, and with it some office of dignity without power. His ascendancy in the councils of the party is at an end. Beyond these leading facts, everything else is secondary, one grave matter excepted. It is understood that the bargain between the two leaders involves the concession by Lord Salisbury of Lord Randolph's second demand. Certain members of Lord Beacons